

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening, Sunday excepted, by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co., Incorporated.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER NEVADA PRESS ASS'N

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Terms of Subscription by Mail for Daily Bonanza:  
 One Year ..... \$11.00  
 Six Months ..... \$6.00  
 Three Months ..... \$3.00  
 One Month ..... \$1.00  
 Delivered by Carrier, \$1.25 per Month

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The Bonanza is kept on file at Dempsey & Stanley, Turk and Mason Streets, San Francisco.

Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.

## THE MAINE EVENT

THE sweeping Republican victory in the Maine elections presages the overthrow of the Democratic control of the senate and house at the general elections in November. The decisive majority by which Senator Fernald has been returned to the senate, indicating an impressive gain over the vote that sent him to that body two years ago, is positive evidence that Republicanism is growing not only in Maine but throughout the country. The people are tiring of the secret government that has been in control at Washington and are determined to send to the halls of congress men who will see to it that the light of day is let in upon the devious methods pursued by the party now in power. The gains in Republican strength reflected in the Maine returns verify the prediction long since made by leaders of the party in Washington that the claim of the president in the last campaign in the cry of "He kept us out of war" would be repudiated at the first opportunity. The present elections also furnish the voters with their first chance to express their opinion of the aircraft scandal, the shipping fiasco of last year, and the notorious waste of public funds in the attempt to produce munitions and supplies for the army. Those in control of the executive branch of the government cannot be ousted for two years more, but meanwhile the people intend to put a check on their reckless exploitation of the public business for political ends by sending to congress men who will insist on thorough investigation and publicity.

## A COTTON CANDIDATE

HAT this is a one-man government, in the opinion of the president, is indicated by the telegram Mr. Wilson sent to W. J. Harris, candidate for the Democratic nomination for senator in Georgia, four days before the primary election. The president assured the voters of Georgia, through Mr. Harris, that there was "no cause for concern over the price of cotton." How does the president know there is no cause for concern? He cannot know unless he is attempting to control prices. If he is attempting to control prices, he must be doing it on his own information and judgment, he is undertaking a task that is as big as any that usually occupies the exclusive attention of a commission for a period of several months. If he is attempting to do it on the information and judgment of others, he is rendering a decision in advance of the report of his advisors. Any way you look at it, the whole matter savors of dictatorship, with more regard to the interests of the candidate for the senate than to the interests of the nation.

With the Georgia experience before us and the official report from Washington declaring cotton prices will be regulated and that a commission has been appointed by the president to report on basic costs it is still harder to harmonize the pledge of the president to his candidate at the Georgia primaries with the actual condition. Yesterday's report stated that prices of cotton will be regulated and the fact that the price has fallen at every cotton center proves conclusively that the price so far obtained has been unwarranted and fictitious. At the first sound of war the administration closed the Chicago board of trade to prevent speculation in foodstuffs yet for four years has permitted cotton speculators to make their own prices and to sweat the consumers, including the allied governments who are the most extensive consumers of the staple, by bleeding them white.

## WRECK OF THE TROOP TRAIN

THERE must be something radically wrong with the government system of managing railroads when one pauses to consider the horrible wreck of a troop train in Missouri. The verdict as transmitted simply exculpates the crews of the freight and passenger trains but does not say a word about who was responsible for the loss of brave young Americans wearing the uniform of the United States. If this investigation has reached that point where the blame could be taken off the shoulders of the operating crews then the country should be informed of who was responsible. Was it the rules of the road or the fault of some newly appointed government employee who did not understand the proper system of operating the trains? Or was it the result of a run down roadbed that had been neglected even to the extent of jeopardizing the lives of thousands of recruits in transit to the seaboard? There is too much secrecy about this troop movement business anyway when it reaches the point of downright idiocy. For instance the government-operated railroad, acting on orders from the McAdoo administration, refused to give the press associations a list of those who were killed. Yet at the same time the war department was transmitting the names with messages of condolence to the immediate relatives who were quick to reveal their grief to their local newspapers. Thus by a devious and very circuitous route the public will eventually learn the names of the victims and the regiments to which they belonged. This system of erecting the news cannot be charged up against war regulations when the wrecked train and its occupants were nearly 5000 miles from the seat of war and in a friendly country. If the casualties of battle can be given out as quickly as the names are ascertained it might be well to inquire by what method of reasoning the names of our boys, many of whom were within a few hundred miles of their homes, should be suppressed. If there is any tactical reason for this action it cannot be made very clear to those who are not in the confidence of the government. The conduct of this investigation smacks too strongly of the New Haven & Hartford railroad system defying public sentiment until it ran on the shoals of bankruptcy. Let us have tight and plenty of it.

Macedonia has been the scene of the world's greatest struggles and, when the chapter for 1918 is written it will furnish an illuminating page for posterity to consider.

Holland is the only one of the minor neutrals that remains aloof from entering into commercial relations with Uncle Sam.

Serbia is making a speed record almost as excellent as that of the Yankees both at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel.

# GLIMPSE OF ORDNANCE DIVISION OF AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE

(Correspondence Associated Press)

CENTRAL FRANCE, Sept. 20.—American ingenuity is fast making itself felt in the construction of field guns in the vast workhouse of the ordnance branch of the American army here.

One of the American designs which has won strong favor with the French experts is the "split trailer" which extends back of the gun from the wheels down to the ground. From the earliest days of gunnery this trailer has been a single piece. But the Americans have split it in two from the ground up, so that two great legs spread out backward from a cannon.

The results have been astonishing, permitting an ordinary field piece to be elevated to 80 degrees, or almost straight up.

The American design has now been adopted as the standard French model, and it is going into all the new guns made at French arsenals. Official photographs made by the ordnance branch are now going for-

ward for public exhibition in America showing this split trailer firing at an elevation of 73.40 degrees.

Here could be seen also every form of the death-dealing machine gun which became such a formidable weapon in the present war.

"This is an age of mechanical warfare," said the officer as he pointed out the different types, French, English, American, as well as German and Austrian. "There were no machine guns used in the civil war, only a few in the Spanish-American and Boer wars; more in the Russo-Japanese and Balkan wars; and now they have developed to a foremost place as an effective and deadly means of warfare."

Most of the nations are making about two forms of these machine guns, the heavy type weighing about 30 pounds, mounted on a tripod and drawn by a mule, and the lighter automatic rifle, weighing about 15 pounds, fired from the shoulder like an ordinary rifle, and carried by hand as it is not much heavier than

the standard 10-pound rifle. Both types of these guns fire steady streams of lead as the belts of bullets are fed into the reservoirs, the only limit being the amount of ammunition which can be carried. With each automatic rifle are three men, one to fire and two to keep the steady feeding of ammunition.

The new type of American machine gun makes a favorable appearance in this array of makes from all the nations. It is coming over in large quantities now, and most of the American divisions now arriving come with their machine gun sections equipped with the new American model. At the training camps the tests have given the best results, but the real test of battle action is still to come as most of the divisions on the fighting line obtained their machine gun equipment before the new model was ready.

In this same arsenal one could compare the rifles and bayonets of all the combatant troops. The American bayonet looked like a long, sharp-edged knife. But the French bayonet was more like a slender rapier, two feet long and without cutting edge, meant for stabbing. The Russian bayonet has no sharp point but is like a screw driver with a flat edge, cutting and stabbing at the same time.

There are now some 8400 men, formerly skilled mechanics in large American factories, who are enlisted soldiers carrying on this huge work of keeping up the supply of guns and ammunition. Realizing the need of highly skilled men for this work in France, a special recruiting campaign was carried on in many of the American industrial centers last winter. The result is shown in the equipment of the ordnance branch with a staff of skilled workmen comparing with the best factory sections.

It is largely a patriotic service in which skilled mechanics have given up large wages to accept the soldiers' pay of \$30 a month. The foreman of one of the extensive Detroit automobile factories, who received \$200 a week, is now a volunteer among these enlisted men receiving \$30 a week. There are scores of cases of this kind.

## AMERICAN AVIATOR INSTRUCTING JAPANESE

(By Associated Press)  
 TOKIO, Sept. 21.—Emperor Yoshihito has contributed \$250,000 to the Imperial Aviation society to assist in the proposed extension which will extend over five years. An American aviator has arrived here to give exhibitions.

## Nye County Republican Platform for Campaign

Candidates of the Republican party as chosen by the members of the Republican party at the primary election held in the county of Nye, state of Nevada, September 3, 1918, in meeting assembled this 17th day of September, 1918, do hereby make and adopt the following as their platform:

We believe in the constitution of the United States, in our country and in the principles upon which this government of the United States was founded and upon which it has grown and prospered. We believe in the inalienable rights of its citizens to enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and we believe that this government has been and is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

We hail the declaration of war against Germany by this government on April 6th, 1917, as being necessary to the preservation of American ideals, and maintain that the entrance of the United States into war with Germany was made necessary in order to protect this United States from encroachments of German imperialism, to preserve the rights and liberties of our people.

We declare that it is the supreme task of the civilized world to crush the insolent attempt of German autocracy to substitute a military dictatorship for self-government and the right of independent thought. And we favor the entrance of the United States after the war, into a league of nations as may be adequate to safeguard the peace that must be won by the joint military forces of the allied nations.

We as local candidates pledge our unshakable support to President Wilson and the government of the United States in the enforcement of all laws and resolutions relating to the conduct of this war and proclaim our unswerving faith in the righteousness of our nation's cause.

The will of the people of the state of Nevada on prohibition will be expressed at the general election by their vote on the referendum prohibition bill. We pledge our legislative candidates in voting upon what is known as the prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States at the meeting of the next legislature of the state of Nevada to follow the will of the people as expressed by them at the general election on the referendum prohibition bill. We further pledge ourselves towards the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to give force and effect to the will of the people of the state of Nevada thus expressed and to the enforcement of all of such laws thus enacted, or of said referendum bill if adopted.

For the purpose of insuring the election of none but 100 per cent Americans in the county, and in order to curtail the election expenses and thereby be better enabled to apply said moneys towards the Liberty loans and other patriotic objects helpful to our government in the present war, the Republican party, at the behest and with the sanction of the patriotic associations of Nye county and a large majority of our citizens, made an agreement with the Democratic party of Nye county whereby certain offices were allotted to each of the parties mentioned. We hereby ratify this agreement and pledge our most earnest efforts to carry it into effect.

We believe that all of the offices of the county should be run as economically as is consistent with good and efficient and proper conduct of county affairs, and we stand upon our record as county servants for

the last two years as the best guarantee of the good faith of our pledge for an economical and efficient government for the future.

We maintain that absolute faith in our government, belief in our national integrity, respect for our national constitution, loyalty to our president and our government in this war, faith in the righteousness of our cause are necessary requisites and qualifications for every candidate for a county and township office in the county of Nye, and with pride and satisfaction we as candidates on the Republican ticket, alike with those on the Democratic ticket, go before the people of the county of Nye possessed of that full measure of faith and loyalty the people demand.

## MILITARY DETECTIVES WITH THE CANADIANS

LONDON, Sept. 20.—J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian correspondent at the front, writes as follows with reference to the work being done by the intelligence branch of the Canadian force:

"Unremitting and unflinching, this great military detective force does its work silently and without any sort of public recognition, but through its exertions the Canadians have the infinite advantage that instead of fumbling in the dark they can walk in the light of day. Since August 8th the number of enemy divisions identified by the allied armies on the Amiens-Montdidier front approached 40, with the addition of "milked" battalions from another division. Of these divisions some 18 have been drawn from German reserve—the Fourth army, with which the Canadian corps is incorporated, alone has captured prisoners from 25 divisions."

## HOP GROWERS LEFT IN SAD DILEMMA

(By Associated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 21.—Representatives of hop growers throughout California came here today to discuss the problems growing out of the order of the United States food administration forbidding the manufacture of beer after December 1, next, and to consider other subjects relating to the industry.

The action of the food administration virtually has deprived the growers of a market for approximately 60,000 bales of hops which are on hand, according to Irving S. Marks, secretary of the Hopgrowers' association. The formation of a protective body, pooling of their interests and means of marketing the hops and save themselves from loss is to be discussed by the growers.

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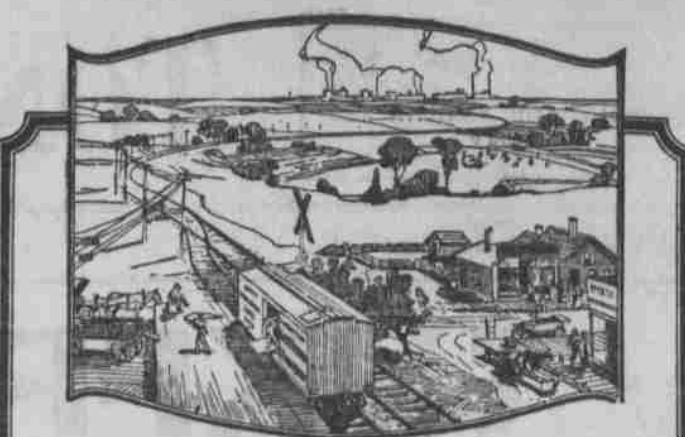
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